which has been signed by the Secretary of State and agents of the provisional gov-ernment, and to dispatch a trusted repre-

sentative to Hawaii to impartially investi

gate the causes of the so-called revolution and ascertain and report of the true situa-

tion in those islands. This information was needed to better enable the President to

discharge a delicate and important public duty. The instructions given to Mr. Blount of which you are furnished a copy, had a

line of conduct to be observed by him in his official and personal relations to the islanders, by which you will be guided so far as they are applicable and in consonance with what is herein stated. It remains to acquaint you with the President's

conclusions upon the facts embodied in Mr.

Blount's report and to direct your course in accordance therewith.

ter of the United States had recognized it

ministers and by the leaders for the move

ment for the overthrow of her government, that if she surrendered under protest her

case would afterward be thoroughly consid-

case would afterward be thoroughly considered by the President of the United States. The Queen finally and wisely yielded to the armed forces of the United States then quartered in Honolulu, relying upon the good faith and honor of the President, when informed of what had occurred, to undo the

action of the minister, and reinstate her

and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian

"After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's report the President is satisfied

that the movement against the Queen, if not initiated, was encouraged and supported by the representatives of this government at Honolulu; that he promised to advance aid

to her enemies in an effort to

overthrow the Hawaiian government

and set up by force a new government in its place, and that he kept those promises by causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the cruiser Boston, on the 16th

maintain its authority against any threat-

ening force other than that of the United

States already landed. The President is

therefore, determined that he will not send

back to the Senate, for its action thereon.

the treaty which he withdrew from that

body for further consideration on the 9th

MEAT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS.

"On your arrival you will take advantage

of the earliest opportunity to inform the

Queen of this. Make known to her the

President's position regarding the repre

hensible conduct of the American minister

and the presence on land of the United

States forces. Advise her of the desire of

this government to do justice and unde

expects that she will extend amnesty to

all who were against her, including all

dent's determination of this question,

the provisional government refuse to abide

"The brevity of your telegrams are en

On Dec. 3 Mr. Gresham telegraphed Mr.

vent the adoption of any measures of proscription or punishment for what has

been done in the past by those setting up or supporting the provisional government.
"The President feels that by our original

interference and what followed we have

incurred responsibility to the whole Ha-

wallan community, and it would not be

just to put one party at the mercy of the

she accedes to the condition, active steps

would be taken to effect the restoration or

to maintain her authority thereafter, you

will say that the President cannot use

force without the authority of Congress,

Should the Queen accept conditions and the

provisional government refuse to surrender,

you will be governed by previous instruc-tions. If the provisional government asks

whether the United States will hold the

Queen to fulfillment of stipulated condi-

tions you will say that the President, acting

under dictates of honor and duty, as he has

will do all in his constitutional power to

cause observance of the conditions he has

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters to and from the State and

Naval Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The State De-

partment correspondence on the Hawaiian

question, which was transmitted to-day,

is an immense volume of official dispatches,

a part of which has already been published.

Under date of July 26, 1889, Minister Mer-

rill gives confidential information of a plot

of half-caste natives to depose King Kala-

kaua and proclaim Queen Liliuokalani. This

is what afterwards developed into the abor-

tive Wilcox revolution of the same year.

Under date of Nov. 6, 1889, Secretary Blaine

transmitted to Minister Stevens the report

of Admiral Kimberly on the uneasiness of

the natives, who were dissatisfied with the

new Constitution which had been wrung

from Kalakaua, and their fear of further

aggression by the whites. The Admiral rec-

ommends that a man-of-war be kept at

Honolulu during the February elections. On

the same date Secretary Blaine asked Sec-

retary Tracy to have a force in Hawaiian

Under date of March 20, 1890, Minister

Stevens begins his series of arguments for

some decisive steps to be taken by the

the islands long considered its right and

duty. In February, 1891, Minister Stevens

reports having gone to the British com-

missioner to advise the King against ef-

forts he was making to change the Consti-

ceeding portions of the correspondence were

transmitted to the Senate by President Har-

rison with the annexation treaty, and have

After Minister Stevens's dispatch of

March 8, 1892, in which he asks for instruc-

tions in the event of another insurrection

would take the islands as a territory.

already been published.

imposed.

ring to enect restoration.

Should the Queen ask whether, if

Francisco, under date of Nov. 2:

by prompt action."

Willis as follows:

day of March last.

Generally fair; slightly colder.

THE CUT IN

> Price we have made in Smoking Jackets or House Coats, places them within the reach of every one. You can buy a good Jacket for \$5, \$6 and \$7. No man can enjoy perfect ease, comfort and rest at home, unless he is the possessor of one. We can show you the largest assortment to select from. Our U. T. K. Sweaters for men and boys, are the best ever made. Men's \$3.50; Boys' \$2.50. An examination will prove the truthfulness of this

A Mackintosh makes a very acceptable gift for a gentleman. We have all the newest styles at very low prices.

Don't forget that you get a pair of "B. & B." Skates free with every Boys' Overcoat or Suit bought of us. Open every evening this week.

DREPARATORY to taking our annual inventory, we offer broken lines I of seasonable goods at special prices, and invite an early inspection from the trade.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 136 & 138 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

CHEEKY PROPOSITION.

"Boss" McKane's Attorney Wanted to

Examine Proposed Grand Jurors.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 18 .- A most ex-

traordinary proceeding marked the opening

of the special court of Oyer and Terminer,

in Kings county to-day. When the special

grand jury were ordered to be impaneled,

counsel for John Y. McKane, the "Boss" of

Gravesend, insisted on the right to examine

the proposed members. They argued that,

as the grand jury was drawn for the pur-

pose of indicting McKane and others

charged with election frauds and other

crimes, they were entitled to see that no

enemy of his went on the grand jury. Judge

Cullen ruled in their favor and they cross-

The case of John Y. McKane, who has

been sentenced for contempt of court, was

not heard to-day. Judge Cullen would have

heard the argument this morning but for

the fact that he had been designated by the

Governor to sit in special Oyer and Ter-

miner to hear and try cases of frauds in elections and other misdemeanors connected

therewith. Judge Cullen, therefore, turned

the stay proceedings over to Judge Pratt.

That official astonished everybody, even his colleagues on the bench, by declining to

have anything to do with the case. "You

ought to rest satisfied," said he, "until the argument is heard. Judge Cullen's order

acts as a stay. I will have nothing to do

with it." When Judge Cullen was informed

of Judge Pratt's unprecedented action, he

set down the hearing for 2:30 p. m. At that

hour he heard the opening of the case and

HARRISON AT NEW YORK.

The Ex-President Says He Will Not Be

Interviewed at Present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- Ex-President Ben-

jamin Harrison, who arrived in the city

on Saturday evening and registered at the

Fifth-avenue Hotel, spent Sunday visiting.

He called at the home of his son, Russell

Harrison, in the morning, and in the even-

ing called on his nieces, Mrs. Parker, wife

of Lieutenant Parker of the navy, and Mrs.

Dimmick, who live in West Thirty-sixth

street. The Ex-President will be in the city

until Wednesday, when he will go to Phila-delphia and attend a dinner which is to be

given to him there. "I am not talking for

publication at present," said Mr. Harrison,

'certainly not on political or public ques-tions. Should you see any interviews with

WAITING ON CARLISLE.

Kentucky's Lottery Sharks Want to

Hear from Their Chief Adviser.

Manager Douglas, in speaking of the mat-

ter, said: "The chief attorney for the lot-

tery is Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

We have mailed him a certified copy of the

Court of Appeals decision, and expect to

hear from him in a few days. We will, of

course, follow his suggestions. One thing

has been definitely decided upon, and that is

that we will take the matter to the United

States Supreme Court if we are refused a

rehearing by the Kentucky Court of Ap-

NO MORE CHEAP NOVELS.

Reform Movement Started by Leading

News Dealers in Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 18. - Pate and

Stiers, who were hung here Dec. 8, both

attributed their crime to reading trashy

literature of the Jesse James and Dead-

wood Dick type. Since the execution of

the unfortunate boys Messrs, T. J. Elliott,

Prof. S. A. Harry and others have been

making efforts to put a stop to the sale

of 5 and 10-cent library editions in this

city. T. J. Elliott, Guy McDowell, Charles

Smith and Joseph Knell, the four Danville

news dealers, have agreed after this week

Bomb Thrown at a Banker.

BRECKINRIDGE, Col., Dec. 18.-Some

unknown person attempted, at an early

hour this morning, to throw a bomb made

of gas pipe and loaded with dynamite into

the room over the Exchange State Bank.

occupied by George Engle, president of the

bank. The bomb missed the window and

dropped to the sidewalk, where it exploded,

shattering the windows of the bank and

bomb thrower was apparently not to rob

the bank, but to assassinate Mr. Engle,

who was sleeping. This is the third dyna-

mite outrage which has occurred in the

city. Three years ago the Methodist Church

was wrecked by a bomb, and last August

something of the kind was exploded be-

neath the Murnie boarding house, which was

almost destroyed, several persons being in-

Leo's Latest Encyclical.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.-The Pope's latest

been received by Cardinal Gibbons, In sum-

marizing it, the Cardinal said: "It strongly

cred Scriptures to the clergymen and stu-

dents and the study of Eastern languages-

those in which the text was originally writ-

ten-with a view to the better understand-

ing of the text of the Scriptures, in order

to meet the objections of adversaries of

the Scriptures. Leo expects the priesthood

of the Catholic Church, and in particular

its patriarchs, primaries, archbishops and

addressed, to study the Bible."

bishops, to whom the pontifical epistle is

"I have been troubled with liver com-

plaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a

long time. I used Simmons Liver Regula-

tor, and it done me more good than all the

medicines I ever took.
"GEO. H. PRATT, U. S. Dep'y Col.,
Dis't Ga,"

adjacent building. The purport of

to sell no more cheap sensational novels.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

me you may know they are spurious."

then adjourned it until to-morrow.

questioned every talesman.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

To and from all stations on the Big Four system; also to points on the following connecting lines, viz: Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Baltimore & Ohio Railway. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Rallway.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. Chicago & West Michigan Railway. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry. Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ry Queen & Crescent Route. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Evansville & Terre Haute Railway. Jacksonville Southeastern Line. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Ry Louisville & Nashville Railway. Lou., New Albany & Chicago Ry.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Ohio Central Lines. Ohio & Mississippi Railway. Ohio Southern. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry

St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Ry. Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati. Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. Vandalia Lines. Wabash Railway. Tickets on sale Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 21 and Jan. 1, good returning to and

including Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1894. Rate, one and one-third fare for the round Call on agents Big Four Route, 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts Avenue and H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES

On Dec. 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and Jan. 1 the C., H. & D. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to all points on its own line, also to points on below named roads at

ONE AND A THIRD FARE

For the round trip. All tickets good to return until Jan. 2 inclusive. Baltimore & Ohio west of Pittsburg. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Chicago & Erie. Chesapeake & Ohio. Queen & Crescent. Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern. Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Detroit, Lansing & Northern. Flint & Pere Marquette.

oulsville & Nashville. Michigan Central. New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, 'oledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan. Wheeling & Lake Erie. For tickets, etc., call at City Ticket Office, Corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

### Monon Route. HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES Account Christmas and New Year's Holidays

The Monon Route will sell excusion tickets to all points on its line, including Chicago; also to points on the following lines: Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Vandalia Line.

Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, Wabash Railway. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis-

At Rate of One and a Third Vare For the round trip. 1894, inclusive.

All tickets good to return until Jan. 2 For further information and tickets call on any Monon ticket agent. Indianapolis ticket offices are at 26 South Illinois street. Union Station and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

## LOANS.

We have special funds in bank to loan on strictly first-class city property. We can accept some good applientions; money to be furnished in January next. Interest the lowest

C. F. SAYLES.

# PIANOS

Easy: Monthly: Payments.

82 and 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS

# FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of indy attendant.

172 North Illinois Street.

WAGON WHEAT 57c ACME MILLING COMPANY, 162 West Washington Street.

the Hawaiian Business.

Senators and Representatives Will Now Endeavor to Solve the Problem What to Do with Lili.

HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

He Admits Having Failed to Restore the Dethroned Queen,

And Says She Would Not Accept the Reins of Government Under the Conditions Imposed.

AN EX PARTE STATEMENT

He Charges Stevens with Fomenting the Revolution,

And Claims the "Great Wrong" Could Not Have Been Perpetrated Without Aid of American Marines.

SAYS HARRISON WAS MISLED

But Forgets Gresham and Blount May Have Misled Himself.

Letters and Documents Construed in the Interest of the Deposed Monarchy-No Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The President's Hawaiian policy, with all the accompanying correspondence since March 4, 1889, with a special message, was spread before Congress to-day. The message, in a vigorous manner, presents to Congress the basis for the President's belief that the overthrow of the Queen was the result of the active efforts of ex-Minister Stevens. Having asserted that the United States was responsible for the revolt, the message then deals with the moral obligation of this government to right what it finds to be a wrong. In forcible terms Mr. Cleveland says he much mistakes the wishes of the American people if they desire international questions settled on any other than the highest standards of morality and justice. The President then outlines the steps which he regarded as essential in pursuing this course of justice. In doing so he discloses for the first both President and Senate were misled. time the exact nature of the instructions given to Mr. Willis. The latter was instructed to advise the Queen that this country desired to repair the wrong done her by restoring her to the throne. But Mr. Willis was cautioned to be explicit in the fact that the restoration must not be followed by the punishment of those who had taken part in the revolution and in the formation of the provisional government, or by the repudiation of the governmental obligations regularly made by the provisional authorities,

This last feature of the message clears up the mystery of the long delay in Minister Willis's action, and it also makes publie for the first time that Queen Liliuokakalini has been the obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of Mr. Cleveland's purpose. The message states that the Queen decfined to accede to the condition of the amnesty. She was repeatedly informed that it was the only basis of influence on the part of this government, and that unless she acceded all efforts towards her restoration would be abandoned. But Mr. Cleve land says that as yet he has no information that she will accept the terms. In conclud-LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.-The general | ing the message Mr. Cleveland says that office and all branches of the Frankfort | the situation has now assumed such form lottery in this city were closed tight to-day. I that he regards it desirable to turn the entire subject over to the broader authority of Congress, and he adds that he will be gratified to co-operate in any legislative solution of the question, which is based on

> The Message in Full. Following is the full text of the President's message on the Hawaiian situation:

To the Senate and House of Representa-In my recent annual message to the Congress I briefly referred to our relations with Hawaii and expressed the intention of transmitting further information on the subect when additional advices permitted Though I am not able now to report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii, and now standing in the way of a solution, through executive action, of the problem presented render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of-Congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action.

I suppose that right and justice should letermine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own, is to regulate our conduct. I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants. When the present administration entered upon its duties the Senate had under consideration a treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the territory of the United States. Surely, under our Constitution and laws, the enlargement of our limits is a manifestation o' the highest attributes of sovereignty, and if entered upon as an executive act, all things relating to the transactions should be clear and free from suspicion, Additional importance is attached to this peculiar treaty of annexation, because it contemplated a departure from unbroken American tradition in providing for the addition to our territory of islands of the sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. These considerations might not, of themselves, call for interference with the comple on of a treaty entered upon by previous administration; but it appeared from the documents accompanying the treaty, when submitted to the Senate, that encyclical, dated Rome, Nov. 18, 1893, has the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a provisional government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the recommends the earnest study of the saislands, who had been dethroned, and it did not appear that such provisional govern-

ment had the sanction of either popular revolution or suffrage. "EXTRAORDINARY HASTE." Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention. One was the extraordinary haste-not to say precipitancy-characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty. It appeared that a so-called committee of safeagainst the constitutional government of Hawaii, was organized on Saturday, the 14th day of January; that on Monday, the the United States forces were landed at Honolulu from a naval vessel lying in

its harbor; that on the 17th the scheme of a provisional government was perfected, and a proclamation naming its officers was on the same day prepared and read at the government buildings; that immediately thereupon the United States minister recognized the provisional government thus created; that two days afterwards, on the Mr. Cleveland Has Rid Himself of | 19th of January, commissioners representing such government sailed for this country in a steamer especially chartered for the occasion, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th of January, and in Washington on the 3d of February; that next day they had their first interview with the Secretary of

State, and another on the 11th, when the treaty annexing the islands was practically agreed upon, and that on the 14th it was formally concluded, and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate. Thus, between the initiation of the scheme for a provisional government in Hawaii, on the 14th of January, and the submission to the Senate of the treaty of annexation concluded with such government, the entire interval was thirty-two days, fifteen of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in

their journey to Washington. In the next place, upon the face of the papers submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of the most vital importance. The message of the President accompanying the treaty declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and in a letter to the President from the Secretary of State, also submitted to the Senate with the treaty, the following passage oc-curs: "At the time the provisional govern-ment took possession of the government buildings no troops or officers of the United States were present, or took any part what-ever in the proceedings. No public recogni-tion was accorded to the provisional government by the United States minister until after the Queen's abdication, and when they were in effective possession of the gov-ernment buildings, the archives, the treas-ury, the barracks, the police station and all the potential machinery of the govern-ment." But a protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the Queen and her Min-isters at the time she made way for the provisional government, which explicitly stated that she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and declared that he would support such provisional government. The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of the first importance. If true, nothing but the concealment of its truth could induce our government to negotiate with the semblance of a government thus created, nor could a treaty resulting from the acts stated in the protest have been knowingly deemed worthy of considera-tion by the Senate. Yet the truth or falsity

of the protest had not been investigated. BLOUNT EULOGIZED. I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the Senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made of the facts attending the subversion of the constitutional government of Hawaii and the installment in its place of the provisional government. I selected for the work of investigation the Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, whose service of eighteen years as a member of the House of Representatives, and whose experience as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in that body, and his conequent familiarity with international topics, joined with his high character and honorable reputation, seemed to render him peculiarly fitted for the duties intrusted to him. His report detailing his actions under the instructions given to him and the conclusions derived from his investigation accompany this message.

These conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Mr. Blount's honesty and ability as a man, nor upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by the evidence upon which they are based, which evidence is also herewith transmitted, and from which, it seems to me, no other de ductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioner. report, with its accompanying proofs, and

such other evidence as is now before the Congress or is herewith submitted, justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the President was led to submit the treaty to the Senate with the declaration

that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government," and when the Senate was induced to receive and discuss it on that basis, The attempt will not be made in this communication to touch upon all the facts which throw light upon the progress and consummation of this scheme of annexation. A very brief and imperfect reference to the facts and evidence at hand will exhibit its character and the incidents in which it had its birth. It is unnecessary to set forth the reasons which, in January, 1893, led a considerable portion of American and other foreign merchants and traders at Honolulu to favor the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is sufficlent to note the fact and to observe that the project was one which was zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. He evidently had an ardent desire that it should become a fact accomplished by his agency and during his term as minister, and was not inconveniently scrupulous as to the means employed to that end. A TRUE AMERICAN'S LETTER.

On the 9th day of November, 1892, nearly

two months before the first overt act tend-

ing towards the subversion of the Hawaiian government and the attempted transfer of Hawaiian territory to the United States he addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State, in which the cause for annexation was elaborately argued on moral, political and economical grounds. He refers to the loss to the Hawaiian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill and the tendency to still further depreciation of ure of relief is granted. He strongly inveighs against the existing Hawaiian government and emphatically declares for annexation. He says: "In truth, the monarchy here is an absurd anachronism. It has nothing on which it logically or legitimately stands. The feudal basis on which it once stood no longer existing, the monarchy now is only an impediment to good government-an obstruction to the prosperity and progress of the islands." He further says: "As a crown colony of Great Britain or a territory of the United States he government modifications could be made readily and good administration of law secured. Destiny and the vast future interests of the United States in the Pacific clearly indicate who, at no distant day, must be responsible for the government of these islands. Under a territorial government they could be as easily governed as any of the existing Territories of United States. Hawaii has reached the parting of the ways. She must now take the road which leads to Asia or the other which outlets her in America, gives her ar American civilization and binds her to the care of American destiny." He also declares: "One of two courses seems to be absolutely necessary to be followed, either bold and vigorous measures for annexation or a 'customs union' and ocean cable from the California coast to Honolulu Pearl harbor perpetually ceded to the United States, with an implied, but not an expressly stipulated, American protectorate over the islands. I believe the former to be the better, that which will prove much the more advantageous to the isl ands and the cheapest and least embar rassing in the end to the United States. If it was wise for the United States, through Secretary Marcy, thirty-eight years ago, t offer to expend \$100,000 to secure a treaty of annexation, it certainly cannot be chimerical or unwise to expend \$100,000 to secure annexation in the near future. Today the United States has five times the wealth she possessed in 1854, and the reasons now existing for annexation are much stronger than they were then. I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion, with emphasis, that the golden day is near at

AS CONSTRUED BY CLEVELAND. These declarations certainly show a disposition and condition of mind which may be usefully recalled when interpreting the significance of the minister's conceded acts, or when considering the probabilities of such conduct on his part as may not be admitted. In this view it seems proper to also quote from a letter written by the minister to the Secretary of State on the 8th of March, 1892, nearly a year prior to the first step taken toward annexation. After stating the possibility that the existing government of Hawaii might be overturned by an orderly and peaceful revolution, Minister Stevens writes as follows: 'Ordinarily, in like circumstances, the rule seems to be to limit the landing and movement of United States forces in foreign waters and dominion exclusively to the protection of the United States legation and of the lives and property of American citizens. But as the relations of th United States to Hawaii are exceptional and in former years the United States of ficials took somewhat exceptional action in circumstances of disorder, I desire to

know how far the present minister and naval commander may deviate from es-(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Mr. Cleveland's Orders to His Representative in Hawaii.

As Intimated in Gresham's Letter, Willis Was to Restore the Queen if Possible.

NO FORCE WAS TO BE USED

Alleged Wrongful Acts of Stevens Were to Be Disavowed,

And President Dole Requested to Step Out of Power in the Interest of the Repudiated Monarchy.

MESSAGE TO THE EX-QUEEN

Mr. Cleveland's Regrets Were to Be Humbly Presented,

And Her Majesty Re-Enthroned if She Would Grant Amnesty to the Late Revolutionists.

of January, and by recognizing the provis-ional government the next day, which was too feeble to defend itself. The constitu-SHE REFUSED TO ACCEPT

And the Provisional Government Also Declined to Give Way.

One Important Letter from Minister Willis Not Made Public-The Correspondence on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The confidential instructions to Minister Willis, under date of Oct. 18, which elucidate the President's position, as shown in his message submitted to Congress to-day, goes carefully into the grounds upon which the administration decided that the revolution of January was accomplished by the intervention of the armed force of the United States and the efforts of Mr. Stevens, and that national honor demands that reparation should be made by the restoration of the status quo existing prior to the revolution. He is instructed to inform the Queen that the annexation treaty withdrawn by Mr. Cleveland from the Senate March 9 will not be again sent to the Senate, and that Mr. Cleveland regrets the reprehensible conduct of the American minister, which made the revolution possible. Mr. Willis, however, is instructed to make the granting of a general amnesty to the members and supporters of the provisional government, and the assumption of the obligations of that government, a condition precedent to her restoration. Having secured the acquiescence of the Queen to this condition, the provisional government was to be informed that it was expected to relinquish to the Queen her constitutional authority. In case the Queen refused to accept the condition, or the provisional government declined to retire, Mr. Willis was instructed to report the facts and await further instructions. The general tenor of the instructions indicates that the President seemed confident that no such contingencies would arise. No instructions to use force are included in this letter, the only discretionary power lodged with the minister being in the concluding sentence, which tells Mr. Willis that, in the execution of his instructions, he must be guided largely by his own good

The letter of Nov. 26 from Minister Willis, reporting the condition of affairs which he found existing upon his arrival and the difficulties which beset the path of restoration, is not included in the correspondence, Mr. Cleveland deeming the publication of that letter incompatible with the public interest. It is evident, however, from the supplemental instructions sent to Mr. Willis, under date of Dec. 3, that the Queen declined the conditions contained in his first instructions. Mr. Willis was instructed that in case the Queen refuses her assent, all interposition in her favor was to be withdrawn, and that further effort in the direction of her restoration must depend upon her unqualified acceptance of the first conditions. It is also presumed that Minister Willis's report indicated that the Queen demanded that if restored the United States should agree to maintain her on the throne, as this letter of instructions directs Mr. Willis, in the event of such an inquiry to say that the President cannot employ force without congressional authority. In case the conditions are accepted Mr. Willis is instructed to inform the provisional government that the President would use all his constitutional power to compel the observance of the conditions he imposed. The mass of correspondence accompanying the message is so great that few of the best informed men of Congress have as yet been able to analyze it.

The most striking feature of the diplomatic correspondence during the days of Mr. Blaine are the strong annexation sentiments expressed by Minister Stevens. But for some reason there is a noticeable absence of direct response from Mr. Blaine In the later correspondence between Mr Blaine's successor, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Stevens the former states that the minister is writing too freely of personal intrigue, and that such letters had better be separated from the general reports, as these matters of intrigue could not well be placed before Congress if the correspondence were

The naval correspondence sheds little new light on the subject, and mainly consists in showing every detail of the naval movements up to and during the revolt The State Department submits every report and letter bearing on Hawaii that has been written during the last twelve years. This in itself makes a formidable docu-

THE INSTRUCTIONS. What Minister Willis Was Ordered to

Do at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The President, in transmitting his message to Congress, says that under the clause in the resolutions of inquiry for the correspondence which allowed him to withhold such matters as he considers incompatible with the public welfare he has retained the messages received by the State Department from Minister Willis. The original instructions to Mr. Willis, dated Oct. 18, 1893, are as

"Supplementing the general instructions which you have received with regard to

### your official duties, it is necessary to com-municate to you, in confidence, special instructions for your guidance in so far as concerns the relations of the government of the United States towards the de facto government of the Hawaii Islands. The President deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation

War Commenced in Congress Over the President's Message.

Mr. Boutelle Causes Great Excitement by a Resolution Condemning the Administration's Policy.

MR. COCKRA! "AKES A HAND

"The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. The Queen refused to surrender her power to the provisional government until convinced that the minister of the United States had recognized it And Asks for a Committee of Seven to Investigate Matters. as the de facto authority, and would sup-port and defend it with the military forces of the United States, and that resistance would precipitate a bloody conflict with that force. She was advised and assured by her

Sharp Debate in the Senate Over Motion to Read the Instructions to Minister Willis.

PROPOSITION FROM MORGAN

The Senator's Plan for Avoiding Trouble in the Future.

He Would Have the President Appoint a Council for the Purpose of Considering Annexation Treaties.

DEMOCRATS ALL CUCKOOS

Members of Cleveland's Party Applaud His Message.

Republicans Criticise the Document and Say It Will Not Help the Cause of the Conspirators.

wrong. You will, however, at the same WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The fight over time, inform the Queen that the President the Hawaiian matter in the House followed fast and furious on the heels of the reading who were connected with the provisional government, depriving them of no right or of the President's message, which was deprivilege. Having secured the Queen's layed on account of the pension debate unagreement to pursue this policy, you will advise the executive of the provisional govtil 3:30 this afternoon. The first skirmish ernment and his ministers of the Presioccurred over the question of reading the instructions to Minister Willis, which was which their action and that of the Queen insited upon by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. devolved upon him, and that they are expected to promptly restore her constitu-The House finally agreed to this, and immediately after the conclusion of their to pursue the course suggested, or should reading Mr. Boutelle renewed the assault by the President's decision, you will report the facts and await further instructions." by bringing forward a resolution declaring the administration policy inconsistent with Mr. Gresham telegraphed to Minister Wilthe spirit of the Constitution and tradiis, through the dispatch agent at San tions of the government. Great excitement reigned, and, in the confusion, Mr. Boubarrassing. You will insist on amnesty and telle failed to follow up his parliamentary recognition of obligations of provisional government as essential conditions of resadvantage and was ruled out of order. A toration. All interests would be protected resolution by Mr. Cockran for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the alleged invasion of the territorial integrity of the United States by the last ad-"Your dispatch, which was received by steamer on the 25th of November, seems to ministration also went down under a recall for additional instructions. Should the taliatory objection by Mr. Boutelle. The Queen refuse to assent to the written conconfusion was so great that the Sergeantditions you will at once inform her that the President will cease interposition in her at-arms was called in to preserve order. behalf, and while he deems it his duty to An adjournment was caused by the lack endeavor to restore to her as the sovereign of a quorum on a motion to go into comconstitutional government of the islands, his further efforts in that direction mittee. Party feeling ran very high at the will depend upon the Queen's unqualified agreement that all obligations created by close of the session, and there is no doubt the struggle will be continued as soon as the provisional government, in a proper course of administration, shall be assumed, opportunity offers in the House to-morrow. and upon such pledges by her as will pre-Mr. Boutelle's resolution was:

> "Whereas, the executive communications read to the House clearly declare that the rights and dignity of the House of Representatives as a co-ordinate branch of Congress have been invaded by the executive department in furnishing secret instructions to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States to conspire with the representatives of a deposed and discredited monarch for the subversion and overthrow of the established republican government to which he was accredited, and to which his public instructions relate, pledging the good faith and sympathy of the President, the government and the people of the United States: therefore "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that any instructions by the executive of the United States to its civil and military representative, without the authority of Congress, in the national affairs of a friendly recognized governaid or abet the establishment of archy, is contrary to the policy and tradi-

Mr. Cockran's resolution was as follows: "Whereas, It appears from the message of the President that an attempt has recently been made by the executive department of the government to effect a change in the territorial limits of the United States without any consultation with the House of Representatives, and without making any stipulation or provision for obtaining the consent of the House, and, 'Whereas, It is essential to the stability

tions of the Republic, and its letter and

spirit cannot be too promptly or emphat-

ically reprobated."

and safety of this government that the powers and duties of the House on all matters and proceedings involving any change in the limits of the United States, or by cession of territory be asserted, settled and defined, therefore, be i "Resolved, That a committee of seven

members be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the rights, powers, privileges and duties of the House of Representatives on all questions and proceedings affecting or involving the territorial integrity of the United States and report their conclusions as to the nature, extent and character of such rights, forms, and privileges, and duties, together with such recommendations for the defense of the same as may seem proper and expedient."

Sharp Debate in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- In the Senate, to-day, the long-looked-for message from the President, as to the relations of this government and this country to the Hawaiian Islands was received, and its read-United States to insure the influence over | ing was listened to most attentively. A request by Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, for the reading of the instructions of Mr. Willis, led to a debate of an hour's duration and they were finally read. The message and accompanying documents are now betution. The advice was effective. The suc- fore the Senate, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to refer them to the committee on for-

The reading of the message was concluded at 1 p. m. and Mr. Chandler called for the reading of the instructions to Minister Willis. The first of those was the inby the Wilcox party, then threatening, is | structions of Mr. Gresham to Mr. Willis, dated Oct. 18, 1893, marked "Confidential," and it was ordered to be read. The first paragraph of the letter had just been read when Mr. Butler suggested that time would be saved by having the communications printed instead of read. An hour's debate followed, participated in by many Senators, Mr. Allison finally said he had a right to have read every paper sent in by the President in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate. He thereupon moved that the Instructions referred to be read. Mr. Butler withdrew his motion to refer the matter to the committee and the Vice President ordered the instructions to Minister Willis read. Mr. Faulkner did not agree with the judgment of the members of the committee on foreign relations that the paper should be read, but did not suject to unanimous consent. The Secretary then read the instructions to Minister Willis. Mr. Hoar moved that the message and

dispatch." In the dispatch of April 2, 1892, Minister Stevens says: "The annexation sentiment is growing rapidly and would carry all before it, provided they could get any encouragement that the United States On Nov. 2, 1892, Minister Stevens reported to Secretary Foster that the American party had won the ascendency after a prolonged struggle. The portion of the correspondence detailing the events of the revolution of last January and Minister Stevens's arguments for granting the request of the provisional government for annexation are dready public property, as is that of President Harrison to President Dole, acknowledging the provisional government. Under

date of March 24 Minister Stevens reports to Secretary Gresham on the efforts of the Japanese to secure control of the government. The correspondence from Commis-(Continued on Third Page.) accompanying documents be printed and